JAKE SHARP, BOODLER, cally successful. It proves to be

HIS COMPANIONS IN CRIME.

They Will Certainly Be Sent to the Sing Sing Penitentiary to Keep Jachne Company.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIS AND MRS. GODFREY,

Capture of New York by the British Dramatic Corps—Ruin of Some New York Streets.

COURSECONDENCE OF THE APPRAL. Naw York, October 21.—A ten years' experience as the city editor of two New York dailies made me per-sonally acquainted with a great many men whom many men would dislike just now to admit acquaintance with. But he who serves as city editor of a New York paper (or that of any other large city) must expect to make in-discriminate acquaintances. I suppose I personally know every one of the "boodis" Aldermen; all the al-leged bribers, the fugitives from juse who are under indistment for the Broadway frauds, the magistrates who are there to try them, and the attorneys who are to prosecute and defend them. Let me try to group them so that your readers may intelligently follow the telegraphic accounts of the

conviction and breaking up of the most desperate ring since the days of Tweed, Jacob Sharp, the principal, is another Tweed, with more shrewdness and less generosity, also less reck-lessness. From the hour he began to lessness. From the hour he began to think logically his mind Las been bent on money making. To that passion he subordinated every other. He had the mind and the daring to make money in large amounts; he never fished for small fry. I should say he was heartless if it were not that I know nothing of his domestic life, and I find that in the turmoil of public affairs and the peace of domestic life men are very different creatures. men ere very different creatures.
Sharp made money in providing
means of rapidly crossing New York
City, and then he conceived the idea of a Broadway line running the length of the is and, with his cross-town reads as feeders. He labored for twenty years to secure that right of way. He fought the Astors, Stewarts, Goelits and scores of others who absurdly thought a street railway on Broadway would be its ruin in every sense. He finally obtained possession of it, and his street railway has been neans of saving it from becoming another chesp Chatham street and Bowery combined. But apparently the methods employed to obtain control were irregular. The franchise, when he got it, was too hot to hold, and Jacob had to drop it into the hands of the rich syndicate of Philadelphic II. delphia. It is now in the hands of the State. So is Jacob.

James R'chmond, the president of the road, was Jacob Sharp's shadow, a faithful reflection, as shrewd as Jacob, but a little more candid. I suspect his earder will be his ruin. He was one of the shrewdest of Albany lobby-

James Foshay, the former president of the Seventh Avenue road, which was merged with the Broadway road in the deal now under investigation, is a quiet, genial, easy going gentleman, who probably knew as little about how he was being used in the now famous deal as if he were unborn. He bears a strong resemblance to Ex-President Arthur, and is a warm

to Ex-President Arthur, and is a warm personal friend of his.

District Attorney Martine, who is prosecuting the Broadway "boodlers," is still a young man. He is large in his proportions, including his head. He was practically unknown two years ago; now he is recognized as about the only District Attorney we have eyer had who ignored party and personal obligations and went right ahead in the discharge of his duty. He has not arrested Sharp, Richmond, Foshay and the rest of the alleged "boodlers" without knowing leged "boodlers" without knowing what will become of them, and I ven-ture to predict that he will have evidence enough to convict all, and the newspapers will help him to do it. THE ENGLISH INVASION OF REW YORK.

The invasion and occupation of New York by the British dramatic forces wes completed on Monday night by the appearance of Miss May Fortescue. We now have the light (and tight) Amazons of Violet Camcand ugnt) Amazons of Violet Cameron; the heavy artillery of Mr. Wilson Barrett; the little less heavy dragoons of Mrs. Langtry and company, and, finally, the light infantry of Miss Fortescue. Miss Cameron and his lergation are still attacking the his lordship are still attacking the dudes and demi-monde; Mr. Barrett still continues to batter at the gates of the highly intellectual; Mrs. Langtry has captured the men about town, and Miss Fortescue has bravely fired and brought dawn the aristicracy. would seem as if each company of the invaders had been skillfully directed against different classes of our citizens

as well as different sect ons of the city. Of Miss Cameron there is nothing new or pleasant to tell. Mrs. Langtry, in the Lady of Lyons, has ample oppor-tunity to artfully display her magnifi-cent proportions and to exhibit her lack of art in other respects. Mr. Barrett has found it unnecessary to change his bill or to promise Hamlet until his return next spring.
Miss Fortercus made her debut
to a house composed of the
genuiue arls ocracy of the town. She came amply provided with letters which have given her the entree to scciety here. She poses as a society belle and stage beauty, and plays both parti well. She is equally agreeable in conversation and appearance, and, without any apparent superiority of culture or any ineate gifts as an ar-tiste, the has been accepted both as a lady and an actress. Her only blem-ish in the former part, I believe, is the notorie'y of her breach of promise and against Lord Cairnes. Her blemishes as an actress are many, and she must depend largely for success upon her beauty and her play. W. S. Gilbert never displayed greater ingenuity dramatic art than when he flitted his quaint and gentle satire on the Faust of Goeths to this lady. He must have had a perfect comprehension of her powers as an actress. He has given her little else to do than to look requifful and innocent, and this she does completely and effectively. That is the measure of her success on

the stage. Henry Richefort's play of A Daughter of Ireland was a dismal failure, a fact much to be regretted for Miss Georgia Cayvan's sake, who is a deserving young woman who needs a good play to enable her to carry out her ambito enable her to carry out her ambitions designs. It was doubtless accepted and produced in the belief that Rechefort's name and sympathy for Ireland would, in this the largest Iriehcity in the world, governed by Irishmen, make it fluancially if not artisti-

The opening of the Italian open season was characterized chiefly, and strangely, too, by the production of an opera out of the category of the stale and worn out "chestnuts," which Col. Mapleson used to give us. Last night we had Mme. Valde. This is the stage name of a Boston girl who married a Scotch millionaire named Cambridge and additional control and additional eron on condition that he would aid her in an operatic career.

One of the most pitiful and painful sights in New York is the great number of dissolute young girls to be seen promenading the streets at night. There has never been a time when there were such numbers of extremely young women among the demi monde of New York. I saked a police captain in whose precluct they are to be seen in greatest numbers how he accounted for their pressure. "They are the refuse of the kating rinks," he replied. "These resorts led to ruin thousands of young girls, under 15, who were fascinated with the sport. They made indiscriminate acquaintances and grew familiar, then recklees, and were essily led to drink and then ruin. The rinks are now closed, and these girls have to seek in the streets and dance-houses for the companions they form-REPUSE OF THE SKATING RINES.

houses for the companious they form-erly met at the rinks." Occasionally raids of the polics drive them from their haunts for a brief time, but this method of suppression of vice is too sposmatic to be wholly effectual.

BUIN OF THREE PINE STREETS. Popular recoits of these miserable wrecks of humanity fill the entire block on the south side of Fourteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, with the exception of Grace Chapel, a miraion house of the Epis-copal Church; but, on either side this chapel is flanked by dance houses of the vilest sort. The creatures who infest them can be seen going and coming constantly during all hours of the evening, and their promenades evening, and their promenades through Fourteenth street are accom-panied by the loudest of vile chatter and lascivious conduct. The street has been practically given up to them and it may be described as a cross and it may be described as a cross town Bowery, only more vile and less busy. Two of the best theaters, the Union Square and the Fourteenth Street, together with the Academy of Music, have been practically rained by the presence of this class of the criminal and unfortunate. They drive fashiomable and respectable people away from the vicinity and the theaters.

There is a section of Broadway which is being injured, if not ruined, by the presence along several of its most central blocks of gamblers, book makers, pool sellers and bunkosteerers. They may be found at all hours in groups of from ten to twenty in front of the fit, James Hotel, the Brower House, and on the corner at Twenty-eighth atreet, where is the Broadway eighth street, where is the Broadway entrance to the Fifth Avenue Theater. They are grouped here day and night, ogling ladies as they pass; coarsely addressing these of the demi monde whom they know by sight or by the signs they carry, and are always ready to pounce upon the unwary stranger to fleece him. The Fifth Avenue Hotel and Hoffman House had to employ their own detectives to drive them from their fronts. Now they, swarm about the other hotels which have not employed the same means to make hese obnexious characters "move on." They will continue to injure these establishments until the proprietors drive them from their doors.

Fifth avenue is being rapidly

changed, but for other reasons. Business has fairly invaded the domain once sacred to Fashion, and the houses the Astors, Stewarts and Vander- | cline in movement, having been in bilts are practically surrounded by business houses displaying large signs which deface the buildings, and show windows which do not always ornament. The rich residents resent this invasion of the tradeemen and enthis invasion of the tradesmen and endeavor by every means, but all in vain, to stay the upward march of trade. Fifth ayenus is the natural extension of Broadway above Twenty-third street, and nothing has yet been found which will keep business from occupying it as its natural thorough-fare. The last foolish thing the old third street, and nothing has yet been found which will keep business from occupying it as its natural thorough-fare. The last foolish thing the old residents did with the idea of brushing back the waves of business flowing toward Fifth avenue was to oppose the laying of a new street railway along the avenue. The result is that a stage coach live with vehicles very like those of Paris, which trundle over its rough atones with all the discom-fort which the Paris coaches on asphalt do not possess.

THE FIFTH AVENUE STAGES. The Fifth avenue stages are a nov-elty just now, and successful, as all novelties are in New York. When the novelty wears off they will not be patronized in preference to the horse cars and elevated railroads on adjoining avenues. They are large, roomy, with seats on the roof, and greatest novelty of all, they do not take more passengers than can be seated. When the stage is filled the driver stops for no one. Another novelty presenting itself to women and children who have heard of and seen the Four in-Haud Club's annual parade, is the opportunity to ride on top of these coaches with the driver. It is the same desire for display and novelty (but of a more pronounced character) which induces ladies to patronize the hansom cabs. It is a sight to see such of the ladies who are bold enough to take these trips on top of the ccaches mount them or descend from them. Anticipation of a liberal display of dainty feet, not to say limbs, invariably draws a crowd to witness the feat. It is wonderful how quickly one can draw crowds in Broadway and Fifth avenue, and what trivial things will attract them. The dying throes of a broken down cab horse is sure to be watched, if the creature falls in Breadway, by a crowd of several score of idlers, many of whom will watch patiently for a long time to see the animal expire. The effects of a lady's alighting from the roof of one of the Fifth avenue coaches will draw about her a score of curious scoffers. and when she finally alights she has to run the gauntlet of guyers before she can feel safe from ridicule or tone

down the crimson of her blushing cheeks. THE TRUE STORY of Congressman Benjamin A. Willis, who died here a few days ago, and that of his wife, form two strange ro-macces of real life. He was Colonel of the Ose Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment of New York, and fought through the war. When I first knew him Willis was a lawyer who had got into jail on some allegation of fraud, of which charges he proved his innocence and was released. The accusaformer home, and, losing his law practice there, he came to New York to begin life anow. I was instru-

anybody to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eleventh District of this State. Whoever got it was to promise to run without saking sny help from the Tammany funds. The district had long been thought hopelessly Republican. Finally Willis volunteered to take the nomination without other than the regular aid of the party, and he was unexpectedly elected by a majority of 2318 over Isaac M. Bailey. Levi P. Morton beat Willis in 1876, but during his single term in

ey and reputation—more money than

MERE MENTION.

A HISSING CLUB.

dictation of self constituted "gods of the gallery." The claque has never existed here to any pronounced de-gres. Occasionally some injudicious manager or agent trains the ushers of

a theater as a claque, but their efforts

are usually injurious to a play or actor,

as an audience generally resents such interference. Organized hissing would

be resented in the same way.
W. F. G. S.

THE MILD WEATHER

PLAYING HAVOCWITH BUSINESS

EVERYWHERE,

There Being No Demand for Winter

Goods-A General and Care-

ful Review.

New York, October 23.—Special telegrams to Bradstree's note a further decline in the total volume of mer-

chandise distributed, owing to the

prolongation of unseasonably mild weather; to continued low prices for

weather; to continued low prices for grain and produce, and to country merchants having been quite well stocked up with goods in the late scanon of active trading. At New York, Boston, Detroit, Nashville, Lunisville, Chicago, Burlington and New Orleans these influences nave avidently hear recognized. This devidently hear recognized. This de-

evidently been recognized. This de-

progress for over two weeks, continues

to show itself in the clearings. The

total bank clearings at thirty cities for this week is \$1,090,293,686, against \$1,-

095,695,008 last week, a decline of one-

maintain the general firmness hereto-

fore noted, the larger portion of the demand at some of the more import-

ant points being to supply ordinary commercial and industrial needs. Earnings of forty-four railroads during the second week of October show a

actions of the Stock Exchange amounted to 11,065,300 shares, against

10,107,200 shares last week, and 11,-

835,500 shares the week ending Octo-ber 7th. Bonds were irregular, with

The conspicuous trade feature is the large increase in demand for raw and finished iron at the West and South.

Prices are again higher, and makers are inclined to refuse figures which

were acceptable a week ago. At the East the demand is not nearly so large, though prices are firm as quoted

a week sgo. Steel rails are no higher and not likely to be in the near future,

although the mills are well sold

up. Dry goods generally are not so active as a week ago, for causes already named. Prices, however, are firmly held, and on some

grades of brown and bleached cottons

even higher figures are asked. Wool-

ens are firm and promise to advance.

Wool is essier, with a tendency toward weathers. The lockout in the

knitting mills at Amsterdam and Cohoes, N. Y., checks sales and stimulates resales to some extent. La-bor troubles at Philadelphia textile

works, where a lockout to affect 75,-

000 employes is threatened November 3d, promises to become a disturbing influence. The

a disturbing influence. The switchmen's strike at Minnespolis is practically ended after having de-

is firmer and higher on a better ex-

port demand, and the arrival of cold

weather will stimulate the hog pro-

duct industry. Cotton is weaker on

heavy movement of new crop and

preseure to sell at the South. Spots are off 1-16c, and futures 10 points.

The Louisiana sugar crop outlook is

layed traffic for over a week.

improving.

Steel rails are no higher

Lieut. Frederick Schwatka,

money in his purse.

Plays His Old Game Successfully on the Lord Bishop and Other Episcopalians of Dublin.

in 1876, but during his single term in Congress Willis had made some mon-LONDON, October 21 —Religious so-ciety is shocked and the kingdom is ringing with the details of a clerical scandal in Dublin. A man, introduc-ing himself as the Rev. Theo. Ken'-ing, aged about 50, of slight build and ey and reputation—more money than reputation. Owing to his previous fluancial complications Willis was compelled to put all his funds in Mrs. Willis's name. He found less trouble after his Congressional carrer in building up his law practice here and had a fair income from it. He married a lady of great beauty. She was the sister of Mrs. Godfrey, who became famous as a beauty and subsequenty notorious for her troubles with her second husband, the millionairs Belt, of middle hight, sallow complexion, brown hair allghtly tinged with grey, and a decidedly Jewish cast of countenance, arrived in Dublin early last summer. He ingratisted himself into the confidence of the leading clergymeu and churchmen of the city. Besides possessing a thorough knewledge meu and churchmen of the city. Besides possessing a thorough knowledge
of Hebrew, he spoke other languages
finently, and rapidly acquired a reputation for erudition. Shortly after
his arrival he gained the friendship of
Mr. Thomas Thompson, a prominent
and excessively higoted Protestant, by
relating to him his experience, especially as follows: He had been a
priest of the Church of Rome, a navice ond husband, the millionaire Belt, of Baltimore, who abandoned her on account of her fancied relations with Congressman Acklin, of Louisiana. A few days before his death Mr. Willis lost a brother. His wife, by her sssid-nous attentions to her husband in his illness, brought on a premature confinement. Twins were born under circumstances which left her very ill priest of the Church of Rome, a nevice in the oSciety of Jesus, and for some with pneumonia, and while she was unconscious the husband died. She could not be told of his death and now time assistant secretary to Cardinal Antonelli when that prelate was Papal Secretary of State. He had formed a lingers at the point of death herself, still ignorant of her husband's fate. friendship with a nun, and both had severed their connection with the Romanist faith and had married. spent a short t me in traveling after his marriage, and before the honey-moon had ended he discovered that emissaries of the vatican were upon his track. Since that time by day and Times's Alaska explorer, has returned to Rock Island, Ill. I am told that he is booked for more lectures this season than any other engaged by the lyceums of the country. The lecturing business for the winter has a dull outlook. Undoubtedly the ridicule night these spies had pursued him with relentless persecutions, even the Pope himself having upon certain oc-Schwatka has met with on account of his discovery and description of Jones river has been the means of putting cusions assumed a disquise and followed him for weeks. With the help of God to whom he gave thanks, he at last succeeded in baffling his ene-mics and became ordained a clergy-It is seriously proposed to establish a "hirsing club" in this city for the condemnation of bad plays on the night of their first production. "It's English, you know." But it will never succeed in this city. Americans will never submit to that sort of man of the Church of England.

THEY TOOK HIM IN. Ever ready to believe anything reflecting upon the paper, however absurd, Thompson greedily swallowed Keating's story and introduced him to the Priest's Protection Society, by which he was received with open arms, while the leading lights of re-ligious circles, male and female, gave full credence to his tales and offered him sny assistance he might require. The Ray. Mr. Mills, while making a tour of the schools belanging to the society, took Keating with him and at each school the ex-Jesuit addressed the children with the utmost elo quence. Keating's fame spread rapidly and he soon became a welcome visitor in the best Protestant familier, eventually being introduced to Lord Plunket, archbistep of Dublin, who, impressed with the eloquence and ap-parent sanctity of his visitor, readily granted Keating a license to preach and officiate in the arch dicesse of Dublin Dublin.

Soon after receiving the favor of Lord Plunket Keating's opportunity came. The Rev. Dr. Moffat, rector of St. Philip's Church, Milltown, during a holiday, engaged Keating to perform his duties for a month, commencing on Whit Sunday. Keating's eloquence speedily at racted enormous sudiences to Dr. Moffat's church. He conducted services and performed all the duties connected with his office except the marriage ceremony, which he, upon one pretext and another, invariably managed to evade. One beautiful services with the work of the connected to the con mon which he delived during Dr. Moffat's absence, entitled "The Fall af the Leaf,"

CREATED A FURORE.

and after Dr. Moffat's return a majerity of the congregation implored aim to retain Keating as his curate. Dr. Moffat, consented to Keating's re-tention, but before the matter was ar-ranged he became jealous of Keating's assumption of authority in the parish, and the two clergymen quarreled and

The congregation started a testimenial fund for Keating and hundreds subscribed liberally, but the presentation was postponed at Dr. Moffat's request pending inquiry into certain matters, which aroused his suspicions, and the money a new being relarged. and the money is now being returned to the subscribers. After leaving Dr. Moffat, Keating found no difficulty in obtaining work at Molyneux chapel, in Peter street, where he repeated his oratorical successes, thereby arousing the jealousy of the partisans of rival shurches, who, together with Dr. gain of nearly 10 per cent. compared with the like week of 1885. The New York stock market was irregular and feverish during the week with considerable Moffat, began a systematic inquiry as to the antecedents of the suspect. Dr. manipulation. Bear attacks were made on some stocks, under which prices generally declined. The trans-Moffat remembered that Keating had in conversation with him casually mentioned that he had been partly educated at Sonyhurst, a Jesuit college in Hamrshire, and wrote to the rector of the institution. The rector replied that he had a ready received a large number of similar let-ters and had returned the same answer ber 7th. Bonds were irregular, with advances in a few issues. Eales were \$2,528,275, against \$2,525,960 last week, and \$3,850,233 for the corresponding week last year. Foreign Ex hange advance per cent, in the early part of the week, and declined the same amount later on. Money is alightly easier than last week, but rates are firm at 6 per cent. The conspicuous trade feature is the to each, that there had been no such student in the college, nor had there ever been in the order a Jesuit of such name, and suggesting the pro-priety of directing inquiry to the po-

Dr. Moffat turned over copies of his corespondence to Archbishop Plunket and his lordship last Sunday served notice of inhibition upon Keating just as that worthy was about to address an enormous congregation.

Keating immediately

DESCRIDED FROM THE PULPIT and left the church, and a few hours later it was discovered that he had disappeared from the city, taking with him his alleged wife, the ex-nun, by whom he was accompanied when he arrived last summer. Meanwhile Dr. Moffat, as a consequence of repeated conferences with the police authorities, paid a visit to Worcester, where he learned that Keating was really Arthur Mereton, alias Dr. Keating, who had been sentenced from Worces ter to penal servitude for having forged papers representing himself to be a Protestant Clergyman.

In support of this information the local police showed Dr. Moffat a por-

trait of Mereton, together with the papers in his handwriting, both of which the doctor recognized as those of Keating. The phenomenal discourse whose delivery by Keating, creating such a sensation among Dr. Moffatt's flock, has since been found in a published volume of Canon Liddon's sermons. The story of Kesting's career as finally disclosed surpasses the more

FANCIFUL DREAM OF FICTION. When a boy he was an inmate of the poorhouse at Hastings, where he made himself a favorite of the Catholic priest of the parish and joined the Roman Church. Some of the wealthiest members of the congregation became interested in him and sent him to the Mission College at Rome to be The Locometive Engineers Have a Clambake. New York, October 23.—The dele-gates to the annual Convention of the to the Mission College at Rome to be educated. From this institution he returned to London, where he obtained a considerable sum of money by swindling his benefactors at Hestings through appeals for assistance, forged drafts, etc. He then returned was expelled for dishonesty and he

THE REV. THEO. KEATING,

to Rome and there became tutor to an Italian Prince's son. While serving in this capacity he obtained in some way the costume of a Cardinal, and in this dress he frequently appeared on the streets. Becoming bolder he attended a conversations at the palace of Cardinal Antonelli one evening, and it was only through the circumstance. it was only through the circumstance that he got drunk that the imposture was discovered. He was warned to leave Rome within twenty-four hours and fearing the consequence of dis-obsdience he made his way to Flor-ence, where he got into trouble soon after his errival and was conducted to the frontier. Leaving Italy, he visited France and traveled extensively in

Palestine. Here follows a HIATUS OF SEVERAL YEARS, which were probably spent in fore'gn prisons, when in January, 1858, Keating once more came into public notice by his arraignment and rentence to three months' imprisonment at Schrewsbury for obtaining money under false pretenses. He was at that time passing as a priest. In June 1858, he was again arrested for the same offence at Guilford and sentences fer a year. In June, 1859, he migrated to Helmdon, where he secured the friendship of the Rev. Dr. Foster, a Protestant, and allowed himself to be converted to the Protestent faith After being received into the ling ich Church he presched several elequent sermons and was rapid y growing in popularity when it was disclosed that had proposed marriage to several ladies of the covgregation, and attempted to

LEAD SEVERAL ASTRAY. From Helmdom he fled to London, where he swindled quite a number of prominent clergymer, among them the Rev. Newman Hall. In 1860 he married a widow with some money and went to reside in York. There he deserted his wife and obtained the position of chaplain on board an Australian mail steamer. On the voyage he scandalized the passengers and crew by getting drunk repeatedly and carrying on the most shameless flirla ter. He left the steamer at Melbourne, and before he had been in that place wenty-four hours tried to swindle the bishop of Melbrurne out of a large sum of money. For this and other off-nees he was imprisoned, returning to London in 1865.

Once more in England, he resumed his clerical impostures by enter-ing the Father Ignacious Angelican monastry at Norwich. He did not, however, remain here long, as he was d'scovered as trying to raise a rebel-lion, and was rejected without cere-mony. He next entered the Catholic monss'ry at Clapham, and after concluding several swindling operations of a minor character in that institution appeared as a curate of St. Martin's Church, performing marriage ceremonies, haptisons, etc., until his immoral conduct attracted the attention of the police, when he disap-peared. He next turned up in London, where he obtained the curacy of St. Jude's Church, Chelsea, but irregular performances curtailed his stay, and in 1870 be

WENT TO AMERICA with the woman who accompanied him on his arrival at Dublin a few months ago. In America he speedily became a lion in religious circles, as a converted priest, and his writings, sermons and pamphlete, which latter ir cluded those entitled The Confessional Unveiled, The Dectrine of Probabilities, Ten Fears in Rome, Rome Under Pius IX, attracted general attention tion. He preached in cores of American cities and towns, and the Rev. ronized him, allowing him to use the ime such convincing proofs of the

falsity of Keating's pretensions, that Mr. Beecher, in the columns of the Christian Union, solumnly withdrew his pationage of the converted priest, and Bishop Potter revoked his license Keating tried to face the matter down, but failed, and went to Montreal alternately preaching and swind-dling until the temperature rose so high that he was forced to cross the frontier. A short time later he appeared in New Jersey, where, during the course of his ministrations, he seduced a young girl belonging to his flock. To avoid arrest he sailed for Eggland with his "wife" and the fruit of their intercourse, a child born in New York. From Eggland he went to Italy as a Protestant missionary, and on his return re-visited Worcester. where he was arrested for forgery, and sentenced in December, 1872, to seven years penal servitude and seven years of police surveilance thereafter.

His career from 1880 till his arrival in Dublin is a mystery. His alleged wife has been repeatedly convicted and imprisoned abroad, and is known to the continental police as a bold and skillful forger.

HIS MORTIFIED VICTIMS. Lord Plunket feels the humiliation of his having been duped by Keating very keenly, and it is likely that, for the sake of sparing the feelings of his lordship and other exalted victims of

Keating, that he will not be prose-Curiously enough, Mr. Beecher arrived in Dublin while the sensation caused by the exposure of Keating was at its hight.

JEANNETTE'S HAIR.

Oh, leasen the curls that you wear, Jeannette. Let me tangle my hand in your hair, my Por the world to me had no daintier sight Than your brown hair veiling your shoul-ders white.

It was brown, with golden gloss, Jeannette, It was finer than the silk of floss, my pet, 'Twas a thing to be braided and jeweled and 'Twas the loveliest hair in the world, my

My arm was the arm of a clown, Jeannette, It was sinewy, bristled and brown, my pet, But warmiy and softly it loved to caress. Your round white neck and your wealth of Your beautiful plenty of hair, my pet. Your eyes had a swimming glory, Jean-

Revealing the old, dear story, my pet;
They were gray, with the chastened tings of
the sky
When the trout leaps quickest to snap the
fly.
And they matched your golden hair. Your lips—but I have no words, Jeannette, They were fresh as the twitter of birds, my When the spring is young and the roses with the dewdrops in each red bosom set, And they suited your gold brown hair, my

Oh, you tangled my life in your hair, Jeannette,
"Twas a sliken and golden snare, my pet,
But so gentle the bondage, my soul did implore
The right to continue your slave everymore,
With my fingers inmeshed in your hair, my

Thus ever I dream what you were, Jeannette, With your lips and your eyes and your hair, my pet.

In the darkness of desolate years I moan,
And my tears fall bitterly over the stone
That covers your golden hair, my pet.

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